



1 reviews, which documented an “exemplary and unblemished” previous record with  
2 Safeguard. (Doc. 1 ¶ 18–19).

3 The complaint contains two claims for relief. In Claim One, Plaintiff seeks  
4 compensation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (2006), alleging that Defendants deprived him of his  
5 constitutional rights of Due Process and Equal Protection, his right to a fair hearing, and his  
6 right to unemployment insurance. (Doc. 1 ¶¶ 20–21). In Claim Two, he seeks compensation  
7 for “Outrageous and Contumacious Fraud,” alleging that Defendants made statements and  
8 submitted documents at the hearing that they knew were false, that they intended to deceive  
9 the administrative law judge (“ALJ”) at the hearing, that the ALJ was in fact deceived, and  
10 that Defendant was damaged as a result. (Doc. 1 ¶¶ 22–26).

## 11 DISCUSSION

### 12 I. Legal Standard

13 To survive dismissal for failure to state a claim pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
14 Procedure 12(b)(6), a complaint must contain more than “labels and conclusions” or a  
15 “formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action”; it must contain factual allegations  
16 sufficient to “raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*,  
17 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). When analyzing a complaint for failure to state a claim under Rule  
18 12(b)(6), “[a]ll allegations of material fact are taken as true and construed in the light most  
19 favorable to the non-moving party.” *Smith v. Jackson*, 84 F.3d 1213, 1217 (9th Cir. 1996).  
20 However, legal conclusions couched as factual allegations are not given a presumption of  
21 truthfulness, and “conclusory allegations of law and unwarranted inferences are not sufficient  
22 to defeat a motion to dismiss.” *Pareto v. FDIC*, 139 F.3d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1998).

### 23 II. Analysis

24 Defendant’s two claims will be discussed in turn.

#### 25 A. Section 1983

26 Section 1983 of Title 42 of the U.S. Code provides a cause of action for persons who  
27 have been deprived their constitutional rights by persons acting under color of law. Section  
28 1983 “is not itself a source of substantive rights” but only provides a cause of action “for

vindicating federal rights elsewhere conferred.” *Baker v. McCollan*, 443 U.S. 137, 144 n.3 (1979).<sup>1</sup> Ordinarily, private actors cannot be liable in § 1983 cases because the “under color of law” requirement applies only to public officials or others “clothed with the authority of state law.” *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 49 (1988) (internal quotation omitted). Private actors may meet the state action requirement, however, when they are “jointly engaged with state officials in the challenged action.” *Dennis v. Sparks*, 449 U.S. 24, 27–28 (1980) (holding that a party who bribed a judge was acting under color of state law because the outcome of the hearing was “the product of a corrupt conspiracy” between the party and the judge).

Here, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants testified falsely, produced fabricated documents, and concealed relevant documents at Plaintiff’s unemployment hearing. (Doc. 1 ¶¶ 20–21). He does not allege that Defendants acted in concert with the administrative law judge, or that the outcome of the hearing was the product of a conspiracy between the administrative law judge and the Defendants. He claims that Defendants intended to deceive the administrative law judge when they presented false testimony, and that the administrative law judge would not have ruled in Defendants’ favor had he known that their representations were false. (Doc. 1 ¶¶ 22–25). Plaintiff claims that when they testified, Defendants were “acting under the color of the Arizona Revised Statutes governing the dispensation of unemployment compensation.” (Doc. 1 ¶ 21). As Defendants note, “[i]t is beyond question that, when a private party gives testimony in open court in a criminal trial that act is not performed ‘under color of law.’” *Briscoe v. LaHue*, 460 U.S. 325, 330 (1983). Although the language in *Briscoe* is specific to criminal trials, the principle is broad—when a private actor takes action within the framework of a public tribunal, those actions are not taken “under color of law” merely because the tribunal is legally authorized. *Cf. Polk Cty. v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 324 (1982) (Public defender does not act under color of state law “in exercising her independent professional judgment in a criminal proceeding”). Plaintiff argues that the

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff does not explain in his complaint how his right to state unemployment benefits gives rise to a § 1983 claim for the deprivation of a federal right.

fact that the Arizona legislature has criminalized making false statements during an employment hearings has “overturn[ed] and displace[d] the common law rule” set forth in *Briscoe*. (Doc. 8 at 8, citing A.R.S. § 23-786). *Briscoe* discusses the common law in connection with its holding that police officers—who do act under color of law when they testify at criminal trials—are afforded absolute immunity from suits for damages based on such testimony. *See Briscoe*, 460 U.S. at 336–38. The holding that private actors do not act under color of law when they testify was based on a statutory interpretation of Section 1983, and is not disturbed by criminal perjury statutes.<sup>2</sup>

### **B. Fraud**

“A showing of fraud requires (1) a representation; (2) its falsity; (3) its materiality; (4) the speaker’s knowledge of its falsity or ignorance of its truth; (5) the speaker’s intent that it be acted upon by the recipient in the manner reasonably contemplated; (6) the hearer’s ignorance of its falsity; (7) the hearer’s reliance on its truth; (8) the right to rely on it; (9) his consequent and proximate injury.” *Echols v. Beauty Built Homes, Inc.*, 132 Ariz. 498, 500, 647 P.2d 629, 631 (1982). Plaintiff contends that the allegedly false testimony constituted fraud because Defendants knew it was false and because the administrative law judge relied on the testimony’s truth when ruling to Plaintiff’s disadvantage. (Doc. 1 ¶¶ 22-26). Plaintiff notes that the elements of fraud require that “the hearer” be deceived, and contends that his claim may proceed even though the administrative law judge, rather than Plaintiff, was deceived by the statements, since the administrative law judge was “the hearer” of the false statements. (Doc. 9 at 10). If Defendants engaged in fraud by deceiving the ALJ, however, Plaintiff would not merely be required to show that the ALJ relied on the statement but also show “his consequent and proximate injury.” *Echols*, 132 Ariz. at 500. Plaintiff does not

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<sup>2</sup> Indeed, perjury was a crime long before *Briscoe* was decided. *See Briscoe*, 460 U.S. at 339 n.22 (discussing history of “the imposition of criminal liability on persons for conspiracy to give false evidence”).

1 allege that the ALJ was damaged by relying on the false statement.<sup>3</sup> Plaintiff claims that  
2 Defendants deceived the ALJ, and that Plaintiff was subsequently injured. These facts do not  
3 state a fraud claim.<sup>4</sup>

4 Plaintiff claims that Defendants deceived a third party, and that Plaintiff was injured  
5 when the third party relied on the truth of Defendants' statements. Even if true, these facts  
6 would not state a claim for fraud, and Claim Two is dismissed.

### 7 **C. Other Matters**

8 Plaintiff has moved for permission to file the administrative record in a digital format.  
9 (Doc. 3). Plaintiff's claims cannot succeed because he has filed a § 1983 suit against private  
10 parties who were not acting under color of law and because he has failed to allege the  
11 elements of fraud. The Court therefore need not review the administrative record in this case.  
12 Plaintiff's motion is dismissed as moot.

13 Defendants have asked the Court to strike references in Plaintiff's prayer for relief to  
14 antiquated means of resolving disputes, such as trial by personal combat and Elizabethan-era  
15 punishments for forgery. (Doc. 6 at 13). These references may be irrelevant to Plaintiff's  
16 complaint, but are not "impertinent and scandalous" and need not be struck. FED. R. CIV. P.  
17 12(f). Likewise, Defendants have asked this court to award attorney's fees, and have included  
18 documentation detailing Plaintiff's previous challenges, including appeals of the  
19 administrative hearing and state court litigation. (Doc. 7). Although Plaintiff's complaint is  
20 hereby dismissed, Defendants have not presented "clear and convincing evidence that the  
21 claim or defense constitutes harassment, is groundless and is not made in good faith." A.R.S.  
22 § 12-341.01. No attorney's fees will be awarded. As the successful party, however,

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24 <sup>3</sup> Even if he were to allege that the ALJ was damaged and therefore defrauded, he has  
25 not claimed that he is bringing suit on the ALJ's behalf.

26 <sup>4</sup> Plaintiff argues by way of analogy that a person whose bank deposits are improperly  
27 given to an imposter who deceives a bank teller ought to be able to sue the imposter.  
28 Although the depositor in the analogy may have some avenue of recovery, a fraud suit  
claiming that the imposter defrauded the depositor would not succeed. (Doc. 9 at 11).

1 Defendants will be permitted to recover their costs. A.R.S. § 12-341.

2 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:**

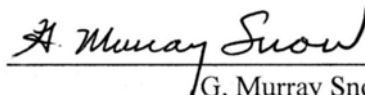
3 1. Plaintiff's Motion to Permit Filing of Administrative Record in Portable  
4 Document Format on Compact Disc (Doc. 3) is **dismissed as moot**.

5 2. Defendant's Motion to Dismiss (Doc. 6) is **granted**.

6 3. Plaintiff will pay Defendants' costs, but attorney's fees will not be awarded.

7 4. The Clerk of Court is directed to **terminate this action**.

8 DATED this 17th day of April, 2012.

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12 G. Murray Snow  
13 United States District Judge  
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